The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 485.] SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be ſold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 8 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 70001. Currency at leaſt,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimitics, Marſeilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muſlin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thickſetts, Fuſtians, Velvets, Velverets, Princeſs Stuff, Everlaſtings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dreſs, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular ſeveral packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's Farm near Pohick Church in Fairfax County, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 4 from Colcheſter. The ſituation is pleaſant and very healthy. It contains from 700 to 750 acres, and has on it a valuable Mill-Seat. There are about 30 acres of Good Meadow Land, about 12 acres of which are in a pretty good ſtate of improvement, and 8 of them are exceedingly rich.—This Farm produced 1200 buſhels of wheat laſt year from 138 buſhels of ſeed—on the premiſes are upwards of 300 young bearing Apple trees, the greater part have been bearing 7 or 8 years, alſo about 300 Peach trees, and a variety of Cherry trees, and Pear trees, all bearing. The buildings which are convenient, not elegant, were plaiſtered laſt Fall. It has a large Barn, Granery, and Stablage for 15 Horſes; a large Garden and Yard lately pailed in; a Well of Excellent Water well ſecured with a brick wall, and a number of other Buildings.

May 12. JOHN FOWLER.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have juſt received a ſmall quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot aſſorted in ſizes, which we will ſell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres,

Fancy Goods. Muſlinets. and Dimities.

May 10. JOHN HARPER.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale,

AN unexpired Leaſe of Nine Years and Six Months of that Beautiful Meadow Lot of Ground on the Weſt ſide of the Goorge-Town Road, and half a mile from Alexandria. The Lot contains Fifteen Acres, and is under a complete Fence. The Ground-Rent is only Eight Pounds per annum.—For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. I will let the Upper Part of my Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, on Harper's Wharf, which is in complete repair.

May 10. R. H.

An apprentice wanted apply to the Printer.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Hon. the Speaker and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

THE PETITION

Of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Weſtmoreland, in the State of Virginia,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners are penetrated with the deepeſt ſorrow from their apprehenſions, that heavy national diſtreſs muſt reſult to the United States from the difference of opinion which exiſts between the Executive and Repreſentative branches of Government, on a great conſtitutional point, unleſs a temperate review of the ſubject, on the part of your Honorable Houſe, ſoon reſtore the wonted harmony.

While we applaud the fair and manly examination, by every branch of government, of all matters which affect the people, and are the proper objects of their reſpective deliberations; while we reckon an accidental difference of ſentiment between the conſtituted authorities, from our knowledge that free men cannot always think alike, when influenced by pure motives; we never can commend that policy which, by ſeeking theoretic diſputations, goes to plunge the nation in actual miſery.

We refrained from giving any opinion on the conſtitutional queſtion, which has lately engaged the attention of your honorable body, from that delicacy which we hope ever to feel when the conduct of government becomes the ſubject of our enquiry, always commanding in our judgment, full deliberation before deciſion; for which deliberation we have not time on the preſent occaſion. But, we ſhould be criminally inattentive to our deareſt intereſts, if we heſitated on this awful criſis, from declaring in unequivocal language our diſapprobation of the ſelection of the period which ſeems to have been made for the diſcuſſion of a momentous conſtitutional queſtion, and we conceive too, that the ſelection of the particular treaty which introduced this diſcuſſion, diſcovers inattention to that purity and fairneſs which ought ever to mark legiſlative enquiry.

From a beginning ſo inauſpicious, we are led to dread the iſſue; unleſs love of country and obedience to duty ſupplant in the breaſts of your Honorable Houſe thoſe perſonal rivalries and foreign predilections which, unfortunately for our fellow-citizens, appear to have held for ſome time paſt tranſcendant domination.

It is not leſs ſtrange than true; it is not leſs true than afflicting to our feelings, and derogatory to our honor, that from the whole tenor of congreſſional debates, as publiſhed to the world, foreign nations evidently occupy more of the time of your Honorable Houſe, than do the people of the United States.

While we admire that political conduct which is botomed on fidelity to our allies, and a deſire to preſerve friendſhip with the whole human race; we cannot but expreſs our chagrine at the apparent diſregard of the concerns of the people of the United States, through your tender care of thoſe of other nations.

With Europe we have little to do, and ought to have leſs to do: with our own country we have much to do. To ſtrengthen the bands of the happy union which embraces the States, to encourage morality, to diffuſe the bleſſings of literature throughout our republic, and to add to the general convenience by conſtant attention to the general melioration, ſeemeth to us the propereſt objects of legiſlative meditation; and promiſes to lead to the confirmation of our ſignal felicity, with rather more certainty than zealous diſcuſſions of the relative claims of foreign nations on our friendſhip.

Returning from this degreſſion which, reſpect to our fellow-citizens, and ſolicitude for the perpetuation of our preſent happineſs dictated, we beg leave frankly to declare our mind on the particular ſubject which called us from our ploughs.

We humbly conceive, that inasmuch as ſtreaties heretofore made by the Preſident, with the conſent of the Senate, have been deemed complete and binding, a deviation from that uſage on the preſent occaſion would be unwiſe, becauſe pregnant with pernicious conſequences.

The proper line of conduct on the part of your Honorable Houſe, in our humble opinion, would be to ſave our country from thoſe calamities which muſt flow from contradiction to eſtabliſhed precedent at this time, and to refer to a proper tribunal at a proper time, the deciſion of thoſe doubts with which you charge the conſtitution in reſpect to the treaty making power. If the people ſhould think proper to explain by amendment their will on the ſubject, they have the power, and the road to the attainment of the object is plain, becauſe it is conſtitutionally fixed.

The introduction of diſcord into our land is by no means a neceſſary prelude to their deciſion.

Should your Honorable Houſe perſevere in the courſe you have taken, the nation muſt inevitably be expoſed, not only to the evils of internal diſcord, but alſo to the ravages of foreign war; for national diſputes can only be ſettled either by treaty or by the ſword.

The firſt has been tried with ſucceſs, unleſs you counteract its completion; if you do, the ſword is the only appeal; a bloody, expenſive and tedious war may be the conſequence, which at laſt muſt be terminated by treaty.

The perils of war are many, and victory does not always accompany juſtice.—We ſhould after much loſs of blood and money enter into negotiations for peace, with increaſe of debt, with decreaſe of reſources, and with the addition of new topics of diſputation to thoſe already exiſting.

Humanity ſhudders at the horrors of a war, the genius of republicaniſm forbids war; our ſignally happy condition commands us, in the moſt imperious language, to avoid even the poſſibility of war.

Stop, then, we pray you. Small is the boundary between peace and war. One ſtep farther, on your part, and our doom may be irretrievably ſealed. We therefore conjure you by the ſacred ties of duty and common country, not to hazard our unrivaled felicity.

By a victory over your own paſſions, you ſave from every chance of miſery your friends and fellow citizens, and at the ſame time ſtamp your own character with true glory. Do it, and while you receive the benedictions of a happy people, you will enjoy the exalted ſatisfaction which flows from a conſciouſneſs of having greatly contributed to their felicity by the timely reſumption of ſelf command.

Remember too, we entreat you, that the birth of our nation conſecrated the principle for which we fought, and for which we ſhall always firmly contend. The capacity of man to govern himſelf—Murder not this principle in its infancy—the happineſs of the human race is ſtaked on its preſervation.

If the experiment made by the People of the United States ſhould fail, the dominion of reaſon muſt be ſupplanted by the dominion of force, and nations be again only diſtinguiſhable from nations by their ſuperior lative miſery.

Forget not alſo we beſeech you, that your fellow-citizens have truſted their ſovereignty to three diſtinct branches of government, each of which is equally the object of their confidence, and all of which neceſſary to their good—derange not the wiſe diſtribution, nor liſten to the idea ſome times preſſed in ſupport of the authority of your Honorable Houſe, that becauſe you ſpring immediately, and the other branches of government mediately from the people, you therefore poſſeſs the ſuperior confidence of your conſtituents. The admiſſion of a doctrine ſo hoſtile to the principles of our conſtitution gives cauſe of ſuſpicion, that its annihilation would not be a diſagreeable event to thoſe who urge it.

The greateſt poſſible evil which, in our judgment, can befal our country, is the diſſolution of the United States; next to that is, the deſtruction of our government; and next in the doleful recital is war—The laſt (if your choice) will very probably produce the firſt.—On the deciſion of your honorable body, upon this momentous queſtion reſts, our deſtiny—Regard with affection your fellow-citizens—We commend you to the protection of the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe—And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

☞ *The above was ſigned by all the inhabitants convened, excepting three, and thro' the county, with the ſame unanimity.*

The following intereſting particulars reſpecting the loſs of the Dutton Eaſt-Indiaman, are given in a late London Paper.

"We have had a terrible ſucceſſion of ſtormy weather of late. On Tueſday, immediately after dinner, I went to the Hoe, to ſee the Dutton Eaſt-Indiaman, full of troops, upon the rocks directly under the flag-ſtaff of the citadel. She had been out 7 weeks, on her paſſage to the Weſt-Indies as tranſport, with 400 troops on board, beſides women and the ſhip's crew, and had juſt been driven back by ſtreſs of weather, with a great number of ſick on board.

"You cannot conceive any thing ſo horrible as the appearance of the whole together, when I firſt arrived upon the ſpot. The ſhip was grounded on ſunken rocks, ſomewhat inclining to one ſide without a maſt, and the bowſprit alſo carried away. Her deck covered with ſoldiers, thick as they could ſtand by one another, with the ſea breaking in a moſt dreadful manner around them. What ſtill added to the melancholy grandeur of the ſcene, was the diſtreſs guns, which were fired every now and then over our heads from be citadel.

"When I firſt arrived, I found that they had by ſome means got a rope, one end of which was fixed to the ſhip, and the other held by the people on ſhore, by which means they could yield as the ſhip ſwang. Upon this rope the had placed a ring, which by reeving out two ſmaller ropes they could draw to and from the ſhip.—To this ring a loop was ſuſpended, which each man put under his arms, and thus, holding alſo the ring in

his hands, he supported himself whilst drawn to the shore by the people. And in this manner I saw several brought to land.

"This mode proved a tedious operation; and, though I looked at the process a long while, the numbers on the deck were not apparently diminished. Besides, from the motion the ship had by rolling upon the rocks, it was not practicable to keep the rope equally stretched. From this cause, as well as from the sudden rising of the waves, you would at one moment see a wretch hanging 10 or 20 feet above the water; and the next moment lose sight of him, buried in the foam of a wave. Some indeed escaped better.

"But, after all, this was not a scheme of which the women and the sick could avail themselves. I observed, with the greatest admiration, at this juncture, the behaviour of a captain (Sir Edward Pellew) who seemed interested in the highest degree for the preservation of those on board the wreck. He exerted himself uncommonly, and directed others what to do on shore. In vain, by a large speaking trumpet, he endeavoured to make himself heard on board. Nothing could be heard but the tremenduous roaring of the winds and sea!

"He then offered five guineas to any person who would suffer himself to be drawn on board with instructions to them what to do—When he found that no one would accept the offer, he gave an instance of the highest heroism, for he fastened the rope about himself, and gave the signal to be drawn on board. He had on his uniform coat, and his sword hanging by his side. I have not room for particular description: there was something grand and interesting in this. For, as soon as they had pulled him into the wreck, he was received with three vast shouts by the people on board, and these were immediately echoed by those who lined the shores, the garrison walls, and lower batteries.

"The first thing he did, was to rig out two other ropes like the first—I saw him most actively employed upon them with his own hands. This quickened the matter a good deal, and by this time two large open row boats were arrived from the dock yard, and a sloop had, with difficulty, worked out from Plymouth Pool. He then directed his attention to the women and the sick, who were with difficulty got into the open boats, and then carried off to the sloop, which kept at a distance for fear of being stove against the ship or thrown upon the rocks. He suffered but one boat to approach at a time, and stood with his drawn sword to prevent too many rushing into the boat.

"After he had seen all the people, except about ten or fifteen, out of the ship, he fastened himself in the rope as before, and was drawn ashore, where he was again received with shouts.

"I observed a poor goat and a dog, among the crowd; when the people were somewhat thinned away, I saw the goat marching about with much unconcern, but the dog shewed evident anxiety, for I beheld him stretching himself out at one of the ports, standing partly upon the port, and partly upon a gun, and looking earnestly toward the shore, where I suppose he knew his master was. All these perished soon after, for, as the sea rose, the ship was washed all over, and she is now in pieces."

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will discount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for discount, that have not more than 60 days to run, must be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they must be put under cover, and directed to the President and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tuesday evenings to make the Discounts, and on Wednesday mornings the Discounts are to be payable.

A Discount-Clerk wanted at the Bank—Salary 450 Dollars per annum. Any Person desirous to fill that office will please to apply (by Letter) to the President and Directors on Tuesday next.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Those who offer Notes for Discount are requested to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wednesdays* to receive their Discounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day set apart for that particular business. G. C.

May 12.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are informed that a stated Quarterly Meeting will be held at Mr. Wise's Tavern, on Saturday Evening the 21st Instant, at 7 o'Clock.

By Order of the President,
JAMES MILLER.
SECRETARY.

May 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have any Accounts against him to present them for payment.

G. DENEALE.

May 12, 2796.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French

Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12. t. f.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 6.

The house took up the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the President relative to the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio. The resolution recommended to the consideration of the house by that committee, and the propriety of adopting or rejecting, which was the subject of debate yesterday and to day, was in the following words:

"Resolved, That by the authenticated documents accompanying the message from the President of the United States to this house, on the 8th of the present month, and by the ordinance of Congress bearing date the 13th of July 1787, and by the law of the United States passed on the 26th of May 1790, it appears, that the citizens of that part of the United States which has been called the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, and which is now formed into a state, under a republican form of government, by the name of Tennessee, are entitled to all the rights and privileges to which the citizens of other states in the Union are entitled under the constitution of the United States, and that the state of Tennessee, is hereby declared to be one of the sixteen United States of America."

It appears by the ordinance of congress passed in July, 1787, and by a law passed on the 26th of May, 1790, that the people of this territory were entitled to become one of the states of the union, when they should amount to 60,000 free male inhabitants: and the temporary government of that territory conceiving that there were that number at present, had passed an act for taking a census, by which it appears there are upwards of 67,000 besides about 15,000 negroes; they therefore have proceeded to form themselves into a state, under the name of the state of Tennessee, and requested to become a member of the union, and to send representatives to Congress, according to their population. The president, some time ago, sent the documents which he had received from thence to congress, giving it as his opinion that the State of Tennessee should be admitted into the union. That message was referred to a select committee, who reported the above resolution.

It was objected by members opposed to the resolution, that, before that state could be admitted into the union, it should first be declared a state by congress, and the number of its inhabitants ascertained under the direction of Congress, and that it was not sufficient for the state to declare itself entitled. Some objections were also made to their constitution, and to the manner of taking the census.

It was asserted on the other hand, that the fact of there being 60,000 free male inhabitants was sufficient to entitle them to become a state of the Union: that the census having been taken by the legislature of the state (the governor and council of which were appointed by the president of the United States) was as good authority as they could wish, and that they ought not to be too strict with respect to forms, but admit the citizens of that country to all the rights of freemen.

After several propositions being offered in place of the resolutions reported by the committee, which were not received.

The resolution of the select committee passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burges, Claiborne, Clopton, Crabb, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Gregg, Hampton, Harrison, Harper, Havens, Heister, Holland, Jackson, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Moore, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Preston, Read, Rutherford, Israel Smith, Sprigg, Tatem, Van Courtlandt, Venable.—48.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bourne, Bradbury, Christie, Coit, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitchell, Leonard, S. Lyman, Malbone, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, Wm. Smith, Thatcher. Tracey, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams.—30.

A message was received from the President, informing the house that he had approved and signed the following acts, viz. an act authorizing a loan for the City of Washington; an act for making further provision relative to the Revenue Cutters; an act declaring consent to an act of the state of Maryland, appointing an Health Officer at Baltimore; and to the several acts for carrying the treaties with Spain, Great Britain, Algiers, and the Indian Tribes into effect.

Adjourned.

MAY 7.

Messrs. Parker, Findley, Crabb, Sprigg, sen. and Claiborne, presented petitions in favour of the British Treaty.

Mr. Murray presented an address from the Grand Jury, of Kent County, Delaware, to the same effect.

Mr. Clopton presented resolutions respecting the treaty, wishing the House of Representatives to use their own discretion in the business.

The Speaker presented resolutions and a petition from Huntingdon County, in favour of the treaty. Some debate took place upon the propriety of receiving the resolutions, on account of their being said to contain a censure on the proceedings of that house: they were read, the sense of the house was taken, and they were rejected. The petition with those presented above, were laid upon the table.

Mr. S. Smith laid a resolution upon the table, putting all nations upon the same footing, with respect to selling of vessels and goods within the ports of the United States, by recommending it to be enacted that no nation shall be allowed in future to sell their prizes within the United States.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill authorising the sale of the lands North-West of the River Ohio, with several amendments thereto. The amendments were read and referred to a select committee.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wm. Smith in the chair, upon the bill for laying certain duties on carriages, and for repealing a former act to the same purpose, which being gone through, the house took it up, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of certain creditors of the French Republic, residing in Philadelphia, reported that they found the extent of the claims of the memorialists sufficient to entitle them to the interference of Congress; but as the session was drawing to a close, the select committee wished to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial, and that it might be referred to the Secretary of state, to report thereon, at the next session of Congress. The report was twice read and agreed to.

The readers of our accounts of yesterday's procedings on the Tennessee business, will notice that the ordinance of Congress, of July 1787, the south western territory was to be laid out into states, and each *state*, containing 60,000 free inhabitants, was intitled to admission into the Union; the numbers returned by the census taken by the authority of the temporary government were 65,649 free inhabitants, and 10,613 slaves in the territory south of the Ohio. The President did not give an opinion that the state of Tennessee should be admitted into the union, but referred to the ordinance above mentioned and the act of session for the rights of the territory.

MR. PITT'S BUDGET

Gives the probable expenditures and supplies for 1796. *The navy and army are to be augmented; the former to* 110,000 *seamen. For the navy supplies he wants* 7,000,000*l. For the army, including the Sardinian subsidy,* 6,000,000. *which with miscellaneous expences, and increased civil list, make the probable expences of the current year—*26,000,000*l. sterling.* 3,000,000. *of which is to be replaced by a vote of credit, and* 20,000,000*l applied to the reduction of the public debt. The amount of taxes was stated at* 19,000,000*l. one million more than last year. The total amount contained under the head of supplies of the current year, would be* 27,662,000*l. The new taxes proposed are to be laid on all species of collateral succession, according to distance of consanguinity—double taxes on horses, taxes on tabacco, printed cottons, salt, a diminution of bounties and drawbacks on the exportations of sugars, &c. On pleasure horses* 20*s. On tobacco, augmentation of tax one fourth. Cottons augmented to* 6*d. per yard. The loan of* 18,000,000*l. to be added.*

The above was introduced to parliament by the chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 7.

After some considerable conversation on it, and the terms of the loan, the question to agree to all the resolutions was agreed to. The majority being 137 *to* 27. *On the* 16*th the bill authorising the loan received his Majesty's assent.*

FROM THE FARMER'S CHRONICLE.

THE POST.

"I will settle with you next week."

THE Post has dealings with almost every body, and consequently, knows the disposition, if not the circumstances of a great many people. At the close of a quarter, the Post calls for pay. About one sixth part are ready to settle and begin anew—These people I notice have things in order, their work before them, and drive it, and are never troubled with the care of a promise to settle next week. But the remainder think next week will do.

The next tour round, I find about one third have got ready to settle. This part I notice are busy, just keep up with their work, can never determine on any thing without a little time to think of it, but generally think about right in the end, and accordingly, settle agreeably to last week's promise. Some of the remaining part are not to be seen, and the rest tell a lengthy list of disappointments, and renew the old promise to settle next week.

After this, if I improve every opportunity to dun delinquents, I obtain pay of one third part more, by the time another quarter closes; the rest put off from week to week, until a year is compleated, about half the remainder pay me then, and if they don't stop the papers because they are dunn'd too much, I call them good customers. The remainder, ever willing to believe that next week will be the present week, put off from year to year until it a-

mounts to so large a sum they are sure to stop when made willing to pay. I notice some of this last class, are noted about their business always in such a hurry, they do every thing just so as 'twill do for the present, put off every thing 'till next week, in short live in hopes of something, and enjoy nothing.

There are nine hundred and ninety-nine *ways to spend money, and but one to get it*—Industry, economy, ingenuity, honesty, resolution, *and* carefulness, *are necessary for him who is determined to get property the right way*—*the use of which must not be put off 'till* next week.

POTOMACK.

Mill, Mill-Seats, and Lands,

FOR SALE.

A valuable Merchant-Mill and Saw-Mill, on a never failing stream of water; with a Miller's House, Cooper's House, and Cooper's Shop, with or without about Eleven Hundred Acres of Valuable Land, situate part in Loudoun and part in Fairfax County. The land is of good quality and uncommonly well watered, having three streams running through it, any of which are sufficient to turn two water wheels: and has three parts for the erecting of Mills, one of them in particular will not require a dam of much more than 50 feet, and the Mill can be placed immediately upon the road from Leesburg to Alexandria. The improvements are, a good Dwelling-House, and three other good Farm Houses.—One half of the land is yet remarkably fine timber, which will make the Saw-Mill extremely valuable; and that which is cleared is under good fence. The Mill is distant from the Great Falls of Potomack, where extensive improvements are making, about three miles; from the Little Falls, where a bridge is now erecting across the Potomack River, about — miles; and from thence to the Federal City about — miles; and from Alexandria about 16 miles.——The whole will be sold together, or any part thereof will be sold separate, so as to suit purchasers. Immediate possession can be had; and a liberal credit will be given for the purchase money.

Also, a valuable Tract of Land, containing 300 acres of prime Bottom Land, situate on Patterson's Creek, in Hampshire County, seventeen and an half miles below Frankfort, and twenty-seven and an half miles from Potomack River, where it is navigable for vessels of upwards of 100 barrels flour. The quality of the Land, I am informed, is nearly equal to that on the south branch of the Potomack, and it has the advantage of a Grist-Mill within half a mile, and Limestone and Pit-Coal at a short distance.

Also, several Tracts of Land, of about 400 acres each, in Hampshire County, the quality of which I am unacquainted with.

Apply to

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria,
May 12 1796.

Houle and Furniture.

ON Saturday the 28th instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, (Sunday excepted, sale to commence at 10 o'clock) will be sold at public sale, the subscriber's late DWELLING HOUSE, opposite the Bank, on a credit of 60, 90, and 120 days, for notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with approved indorsers will be required.

At the same time and place, will be sold, all the furniture belonging to the said House, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Tea, and Card Tables, do. Chairs of different patterns, do. Beaureaus, Desks and Sofas, do. Bedsteads, with beds and curtains complete. An elegant fashioned Clock with marble pillars. Looking glasses of various kinds. Floor, Passage, and Stair Carpets. Do. Oil Cloth do. with every other article necessary for House keeping, including a variety of good Kitchen furniture. Notes at 60 days negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with an approved indorser, will be taken for all sums exceeding 100 dollars; for any sum under, the cash will be required.

On the same day will be sold, the subscriber's Store-House, (a stand equal, if not superior to any in town for a retail store) on a credit of 2, 4, and 5 months, for notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, with a sufficient indorser.

THOMAS I. BEATTY.

George-Town, May 10. 3wep

Horses and Mares wanted.

MAJOR WATTS

Will be at Dumfries on the 16th of May, and will purchase active light young Horses or Mares, of any colour, not lower than Four Feet Ten Inches high, for which CASH will be given. Apply at Mr. *Smock's Tavern*, Dumfries.

Fredericksburgh May 5th 1796.

BEST LONDON

BOTTLED PORTER,

IN CASES.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

March.

RYE.

WANTED by the subscriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN G. LADD.

Alexandria, May 14.

A Spanish paper of the 4th of January, 1796, informs us of the season in Spain. "That in the provinces of Madrid, Toledo, and Ciudad Real, the weather had been serene, with severe frost; in Cuanca, clear and calm; in Jaen the rains had ceased, in Seville, Granada and Badajox, temparate; in Valencia good;" and in Murcia, there were appearances of rain, which was necessary." The prospects of the season are watched with a scrupulous attention, and the archbishop of Saragozza was employing his usual zeal to introduce such cultivations, and such substitutes for bread, as the possible demands of grain, might render happy for the people.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE REPULSE OF THE ENGLISH FROM BEFORE LEOGANE.

[*We have been favoured with a sight of an account of the Siege of Leogane, drawn up by the Brigadier, Generals Rigaud and Bauvais, from documents furnished them by Renaud Desrusseaux, who commanded in the besieged place. It is more minute and lengthy than our readers could wish to be troubled with; we have therefore preferred to present them the following Abstract, which contains every particular of consequence.*]

[*Aurora.*]

The English at Port-au-Prince, to facilitate their meditated attack upon Leogane, which is about 7 leagues distant from the first mentioned place, had corrupted Pierre Dieudonne and Pompee who commanded the republican volunteers encamped in the environs of Port-au-Prince, at Le Charbonnier, Rivierefroide and Crete-a-Piquans; but the plot was discovered and the traitors were sent to Leogane to be tried.

This arrested for a short time the projects of the English. They, however, having got together at Port-au-Prince, the commanders of the Mole St. Nicholas, St. Marc and l'Arcahaie, digested their plan of attack and began its execution by driving in the posts in the environs of Port-au Prince. These trifling advantages encouraged them in their attack upon Leogane.

The Republicans in Leogane had received information of their intentions and had put the place in the best situation of defence. But tired of expecting the English, Rigaud and Bauvais whose presence was wanted at Cape and Jacquemel, left the defence of Leogane to Renaud, having taken every previous measure for the security of the place.

A few days after their departure, the English fleet, consisting of four vessels of the line, one of three decks, six frigates, one corvette, several armed brigs and other vessels and about fifty transports left Port-au-Prince and appeared before Leogane.

The ships of War on the 21st of March cannonaded fort Caira from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them then to slip their cables and sheer off, and to tow off one of the ships more disabled than the rest.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed their troops at Esser and Petite-Rivere, under the protection of the remaining ships of war. The republican detachments appointed to prevent the descent, were prevented by the fire from the ships, and were obliged to return to town.

Major General Bowyer, commander in chief of the enemy's troops, headed the troops landed at Esser, composed of several bodies of English infantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, commanded by Col. Grant, and encamped on the plantation Bateau, whence he detached a strong column, with four field-pieces, which commenced the attack of the town on the side of the post called Liberty. The firing was warm on both sides; but after half an hour's firing, the column was thrown into disorder and were obliged to fall back upon the main body.

The division that landed at Petite-riviere headed by Baron of Montalembert, composed of colonial forces, of emigrants of the legions of Lapointe and of the Chasseaus of Dessources, remained as a corps of observation.

In the night of the 21st to the 22d, the English constructed a battery opposite to the bastion of Liberty, at pistol shot distance from the fosse. At break of day the works were perceived, and a well supported fire of artillery and musketry so well directed, that after a bloody conflict of three hours the English were obliged to abandon their entrenchments.

They then attempted to carry the place by assault, the attack being covered by the fire of four field pieces. They neglected no means to make this attack successful,—ladders, fascines, &c. they had every thing in abundance. They were suffered to reach the edge of the fosse, when a general fire from the garrison, kept up with constancy, obliged them to fly with precipitancy. They dispersed, abandoning their tools, arms, &c. and two brass six-pounders, &c. which the republicans took possession of, having made a sortie, and pursued the flying enemy.

The division of Montalembert made an attempt to protect the retreat of the English, with a detachment of cavalry; but a well directed fire from the bastion of Equality, obliged them to retire.

BOSTON, MAY 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in Boston.

"You will doubtless have seen in my former letter, how much the army of the Republic continues to distinguish itself in this quarter; it has recently signalized itself in the defence of Leogane, the details of which I shall furnish you as soon as leisure permits; being unable to do it at present, as the vessel which carries this is on the point of sailing, and affords me only time to inform you that the English were totally defeated the day before yesterday—We have a only to regret twenty-two Americans who have fallen victims to those monsters, but in the heat of the action, our brave soldiers could distinguish no one. Orders have just been issued concerning those Americans who may attempt to furnish the British ports. This measure will furnish us with provisions at a very low rate."

Extract of a letter from Miraguan, Bite Leogane, March 28.

"When I came to this place, they would not suffer me to go away to try another market, I lay four days with a guard on board; but at length was obliged to compromise with the government, and allow them to take half my cargo, payable in one month. Directly after orders came to stop all vessels with provisions on board. So a guard was again put on board my vessel, and two New Yorkers which are here. I therefore expect they will take the whole of my cargo by force, and when they will pay, there is no telling, for a Beverly schooner has been lying here five months. Here is plenty of produce, but they will sell only for cash—sparing none for debts which they contract by compulsion. Coffee is 28 sous, sugar 9 dollars per cwt.

"Captain Rice, of Boston, is at Leogane, his masts shot away in the attack on that town. Also Captain Goodhue, of Newbury Port, who has lost all his men by impressment."

The meetings and petitions in favour of carrying into effect the British treaty, are more numerous than we recollect to have ever been the case on any occasion. No single newspaper is commensurate to the republication of them. The spirit is extending itself to all parts of the union and the instances of petitions against the appropriations, are very few indeed. A striking demonstration that the people *consider their* all *at stake.*

Maryland Journal.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

JUNO,

WM. BURGESS, MASTER,

Lying at Harper's Wharf,—She is about 18 Months old, Burthen 950 Barrels, well found, and in every respect an excellent vessel.—Apply to.

JOHN G. LADD.

May 14.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter to any part of Europe,

THE BRIG

BETSEY,

Burthen 1300 Barrels,

now lying at Hartshorne's Wharf.—Apply to the Master on Board, or

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

May 14.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and assorted are received from London by the subscriber, and will be sold low for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

May 14. ROB. HAMILTON.

John G. Ladd

HAS JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,

A FEW CHESTS OF

SOUCHONG TEA.

May 14.

Nanjemoy, April 23, 1796.

I FORBID any person purchasing a Negro Boy, called BEN, now in possession of Mrs. BARBARA HARRISON, of Alexandria, he being my Property.

JOHN C. JONES.

FOR SALE,

BY

William Hartshorne and Sons,

At their Warehouse on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houses

In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

March 17. JESSE TAYLOR.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

ELIZA'S REQUEST TO THE FARIES.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

YE little ſprites who at the ſtream
Gamble in Cynthea's lucid beam;
Be kind, a moment lend an ear,
And liſten to Eliza's prayer.

Gather, I pray, from yonder field,
Thoſe new-blown flow'rs which fragrance yield;
And from thoſe bloſſoms nectar ſip,
And bear it to Leander's lip.

Go gather from the choiceſt bow'rs
A wreath, compoſed of ſweeteſt flow'rs;
Perfume it with the honey-dew,
And bear it to Leander's brow,

And when the wreath thou doſt preſent,
Tell him that I the preſent ſent;
But if thou findeſt him aſleep,
The wreath and nectar from him keep.

And from his lips new ſweets diſtil—
With this thy acorn goblet fill;
Then take the ſcented flow'ry wreath,
And new perfume it with his breath.

Then take thy pencil—with it trace
The beauties of his limbs and face,
On a broad leaf from ſome fair tree,
And bring them quickly all to me.

ELIZA.

STEPHEN ALLEY

Has juſt received from New York, and has for Sale,
AN ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Shoes,

Which he offers for ſale on very reaſonable Terms,
Wholeſale and Retail.

April 28.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD & SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.
HAS juſt received an Elegant Aſſorment of

Plated Ware,

Alſo a variety of Gilt and Fancy Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Drops, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gilt Watch Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. which he is now opening at his ſhop in King-Street next door to Mr. Peter Wiſe's; where he makes in the neateſt manner every article in the Gold and Silver-Smith Buſineſs.

☞ The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver.

May 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On the 20th inſt. at 10 o'clock, will commence the Sale, at Public Auction, of

That TRACT of LAND adjoining the Town of Alexandria, called SPRING GARDEN FARM, in lots or ſquares not exceeding three acres nor leſs than three quarters of an acre, according to the plan and diviſion made of the ſaid Farm by Col. George Gilpin: by which each ſquare will have a lane or alley upon every ſide of it. There will be a credit of three, ſix nine and twelve months; the purchaſer giving his negotiable notes for the ſeveral payments; and upon making the laſt payment a good Deed in fee ſimple with general warrantee, free from every incumbrance, will be given the purchaſer by the ſubſcriber. This tract of land has been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton without condition or Reſerve, and the rent reſerved upon it payable to John Wiſe, has been by him releaſed to me; by which the ſubſcriber has a fee ſimple in the land free from all incumbrance, as may be ſeen by the deeds now in the hands of James Keith. The ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is diſpoſed of. Any perſon who may incline to make prompt payment will be allowed a diſcount at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann: upon the money paid, and receive his deed immediately.

May 10. JESSE SIMMS.

John G. Ladd

Has for ſale at his Warehouſe in Prince-ſtreet, on reaſonable Terms for Caſh or approved Notes payable at the Bank of Alexandria.

White Lead, in barrels and ſmaller caſks.
Red Lead, ditto ditto.
Spaniſh Brown, ditto ditto.
Brimſtone and Copperas, do. ditto.
8 by 10 & 6 by 8 Window Glaſs in Boxes.
Chocolate in do.—Candles in do.
A few caſks 6d. cut and 20d. wrought Nails.
Liſbon and Malaga Wine, in Quarter caſks.
Brandy in Pipes.—Northern Rum in Barrels.
Molaſſes in hogſheads.—Sweet Oil in Caſes.
Pepper and Pimento in bags.—Caſſia.
Caſtile Soap in boxes.—Cotton and Wool Cards in do.
Ladies Morocco and Stuff Shoes.—Ruſſia Sheetings.
Ravens Duck.—American do. *Rhode Iſland fabric.*
Iriſh and German Linens.—India Cottons, &c.

April 19.

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP

ROXA,

ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,

An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ſhip of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to

JOHN B. DABNEY,

Who has for ſale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houſes & Lots,

In Fee Simple, on Waſhington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Eſtate of the late Mr. Fleming; conſiſting of about 15 Houſe Lots and ſeveral Houſes; a variety of

French and Engliſh Goods,

The remainder of ſeveral importations, which will be ſold low to cloſe accounts.

All perſons having demands againſt the Subſcriber, of any nature whatever, are deſired to exhibit them as ſoon as poſſible for ſettlement, at his dwelling-houſe on Water Street; and all thoſe indebted to him are informed that he ſhall be under the painful neceſſity of uſing coercive meaſures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he ſhall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

For Sale, or Freight to Norfork.

THE SCHOONER

Ranging Polly,

(Of Norfolk.)

Burthen ſixty-ſix tons, built but 8 months ago; ſhe is a compleat, well found, faſt ſailing veſſel, will ſail in five days and has good accommodations for paſſengers, now lying at Ramſay's wharf. Apply to the owner on board.

GEORGE PARKER.

May 7.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia,

THE FAST SAILING

SLOOP

ROBERT,

Burthen Fifty Tons,

Now lying Harper's Wharf.—Apply to the Maſter on Board,

JOSEPH BRIGGS,

May 5. OR

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

Mandeville and Jameſſon.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiſkey
Beſt White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles

Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks.

Claret in caſes
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars

Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the lateſt Importations, and beſt qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spaniſh Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles aſſorted, Fig Blue, Muſtard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Muſhroom Catſup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on reaſonable terms for Caſh or at the uſual Credits.

April 30.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattreſſes and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell upon Reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.

April 28. t. f.

I WILL GIVE

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED
FOR

HEMP.

March 17. JAMES IRVINE.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swift's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part;

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.

Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance *BY WHOLESALE.*

April 12.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Siſters, from London, a ſmall part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the firſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, as they were all ſhipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

Wanted to Hire,

AN elderly Woman to take care of Four Motherleſs Babes, and the Direction of the Houſe.—Such an one, well recommended for Sobriety, Integrity, and Attention, will meet with liberal Wages, and every reaſonable indulgence.—*Apply to the printer.*

May 3.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1796.

Vice Conſulat de la Republique Francaiſe.

Depart des Parlementaires.

LE Vice Conſul de la Republique, a Alexandrie, donne avis aux Français Réfugiés des Iſles, et reſidans dans le Diſtrict du Potomack, qu'il partira dans le courant de la derniere decade de ce mois un Parlamentaire de Philadelphie pour France.

II. Qu'un autre Parlementaire (Hopital) partira auſſi pour France, dix ou douze jours aprés les premiers, lequel portera les malades et les infirmes.

III. Qu'il a ceſſé toute diſtribution et Subſiſtance a compter de ce jour aux perſonnes qui étoient a la dépenſe du Governement.

IV. Qu'il déclare encore, que ceux qui refuſerons d'accepter les offres généreuſes qui leurs ſont faites par le Miniſtre Plenipotentaire pour leur retour en France, ils pourrons être déclarés Emigrés.

P. A. CHERUI,
VICE CONSUL.

Alex. ce 17 Floreal, au 4 ann. de la Republique François, une et indiviſible.

TRANSLATION.

VICE CONSULSHIP OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Departure of the Cartel Ships.

THE Vice Conſul of the French Republic at Alexandria, gives notice to the French Refugees from the Iſlands reſiding in the diſtrict of Potomack, that a Flag of Truce, from Philadelphia for France, will depart in the courſe of the laſt decade of this Month (18th of May, 1796.)

II. Another Flag of Truce (an hoſpital ſhip) will depart alſo for Frnace ten or twelve days after the former, which will carry the ſickly and infirm perſons.

III. That he has ceaſed all diſtribution and ſubſiſtence from this day, to the perſons who were at the expence of government.

IV. And he declares once more, to thoſe who ſhall refuſe to accept the generous offers made them by the French Miniſter Plenipotentiary, for their returning to France, that they ſhall be declared Emigrants.

P. A. CHERUI.

Alex. 17 Floreal, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. (May 5, 1796, O. S.)

For Sale.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of RICHARD LEE, of Lee Hall, in Weſtmoreland county, deceaſed, the following tracts of land, viz.

One lying in Berkely County,

at the head of Dry-Run, on both ſides thereof, containing 245 acres; this tract is ſuppoſed to be about ſeven miles above Martinſburg: and four tracts lying in Hampſhire county, on the dranes of Gibſon's run, a branch of the North River of Great Cacapehon, containing 226 acres.—One other on the timber ridge of Crooked run of Little Cacapehon, near the land formerly belonging to Samuel Pritchard, (theſe two tracts, are about thirty miles above Winchester, on the State road leading to the Weſtern waters, and in an healthy and fertile country.)—And two adjoining tracts containing 447 acres on the river Potowmac, about 15 miles above Bath (or the Warm Springs) below the farm of Mr. David Mitchell. On the laſt mentioned tracts are fifty acres of firſt rate bottom, and ſeventy or eighty acres of ſecond bottom, equally valuable. The reſt of this land is mountainous but covered with wood.

Perſons diſpoſed to buy any or all of the aforeſaid tracts may know the terms on application to the ſubſcriber reſiding in the county of Loudoun, near Centerville, or to Mr. Richard M. Scott in Alexandria, Virginia.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Richard Lee, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in for adjuſtment. I am anxious to have all unſettled accounts cloſed within ſix months from the date hereof.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Richard Lee, dec'd.

May 3. 1f6m.

JOHN HORBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has juſt received from Europe, and now opening for ſale at the ſtore immediately oppoſite Meſſrs. Hepburn & Dundas's, King-ſtreet,

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MUSLINS;

With a variety of other FANCY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell wholeſale or retail for caſh.

May 7.

James Kennedy,

DRUGGIST,

HAS juſt received, and now for ſale, a general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture, Aſſorted Vials, Spices, Dye-ſtuffs, &c. White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, and Green Paint Ground in Oil; White and Red Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre Dry.—He has likewiſe on hand Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines of a good quality, in Caſks and Bottles. All of which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

A Lot of Ground,

adjoining the Houſe in which Colonel Simms now lives, To be Sold or Ground-rented.

April 26.

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2w. 2m.

Lands for Sale.

ONE Tract of Land containing 600 acres, lying in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles from the court-houſe of that county, ſituated on the great Wicomico river, near the place where it enters into the Cheſapeake Bay, and commands a beautiful and extenſive water proſpect. It is quite level, fertile and extraordinarily well watered, and equally healthy with any other part of the Northern Neck. There are 200 acres, or near that quantity of the land opened, and there is on the ſame a good peach and apple orchard. The remaining 400 acres is covered with uncommonly fine timber, which is very valuable as it lies ſo immediately on the bay and conſequently muſt anſwer the purpoſe of ſhip building. From this land the purchaſer may have a great convenience of carrying his produce to market, as there are a great number of ſea ports towns contiguous to it. Land in Fauquier county will be received in exchange for that ſo described.

The ſubſcriber has alſo 100 acres of Land for ſale in Culpeper county, adjoining the land of Col. William Stanton; there is on the Land ſmall plantations cleared, the reſt is all wood, there is alſo on the ſame an excellent ſeat for a Grift or Saw Mill on a good Stream and the greateſt abundance of Pine and Oak, ſuitable for Plank, and the Land lies about 25 miles from the Town of Fredericksburg, and on a branch of Rappahannock River, this ſituation is a very healthy and ſalubrious part of the country and in a very agreeable vicinity, two very eſſential neceſſaries to be conſidered as a purchaſer of Real Property. The terms of ſelling this Land may be known by application to the ſubſcriber living near Fauquier Court Houſe, and the terms of ſelling the Northumberland Tract may be known by application to Mr. Thomas Edwards of Brevington's neck.

April 23. WILLIAM BELL.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality oft heir barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head—they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands—in addiiton to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above dileCtions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law. D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

Thompſon and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Siſters from London,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Goods ſuited to the ſeaſon;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouſe in Fairfax Street, and for ſale by the Piece or Package only.

They have alſo a number of well aſſorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,

AND

Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

CARNE and SLADE

Have juſt imported by the brig Virginia, from Liverpool, a general

Aſſortment of Earthenware,

which they offer for ſale at their ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's.

They have likewiſe on hand,

Twines and Threads, Iron Wire

Files and Raſps, Nails, a variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles, Anvils, Viſes, Pins, Tin Plate in boxes, Rolled Iron, Cammomile Flowers, &c.

April 22.

Red-Houſe Spring Races.

ON Thurſday the 26th of May, will be run for over the Jockey Club courſe, a Subſcription Purſe of Thirty Pounds, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, four mile heats—aged horſes to carry 126lb. a deduction of 8lb. for every year under. On Friday a purſe of fifteen pounds, two mile heats, weight a feather—the winning horſe only excepted: and on Saturday, a Sweepſtake, mile heats, weight and exception as on the ſecond day.—The horſes to be entered the day preceding each race, or pay double entrance. Subſcribers to pay one ſhilling in the pounds entrance, and non-ſubſcribers two, each day.

The purſes ſhall be at the poſt, and every preparation made to accommodate in the *field* as well as the Houſe, by

The Public's devoted,
And obedient Servant,
JAMES GARDINER.

N. B. No boothes but by permiſſion, ſhall be allowed on the Race Ground, from the deſtruction committed by ſutlers at the former races. J. G.

April 28.

General Poſt-Office.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1796.

WHEREAS ſundry letters, tranſmitted in the mail of the United States, to and from Norfolk, in the ſtate of Virginia, were opened, and Bank Notes of ſeveral denominations fraudulently taken from them at York in the ſtate aforeſaid, in the months of October, November and December laſt: and whereas a part of ſaid note and ſome caſh have been recovered and are now in poſſeſſion of the Poſt Maſter General. In order therefore that ſuch bank notes as ſhall be identified may be reſtored to the owners thereof, and that the remaining notes and caſh be equitably diſtributed among thoſe who are entitled to them. *Notice is hereby given* to all perſons who have ſuffered by ſuch fraudulent practices, within the period, and on the route aforementioned, to exhibit their claims without delay, ſupported by ſuch reaſonable proofs as may be neceſſary to ſubſtantiate them. Such notes as ſhall be identified will be received by application to the General Poſt-Office, on or before the firſt day of July next; and the reſidue of ſuch caſh and notes will then be divided among the claimants in proportion to their reſpective loſſes, to be aſcertained by the neceſſary proofs, which on or before that day ſhall be produced to the General Poſt-Office. JOS. HABERSHAM.

In purſuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery, appointing us Commiſſioners for that purpoſe,

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the Court Houſe in Alexandria, at 12 o'clock on Wedneſday the 25th day of May,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

Mentioned in and to ſatisfy the decree of the ſaid Court, obtained by *Cumberland Wilſon*, againſt the executors of *Flemming Pollerſon*, deceaſed.

WILLIAM HERBERT.
JOHN POTTS.

May 3.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.